NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,957.

EUROPE.

BY STEAMSHIP TO THE 28th SEPTEMBER.

The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool at noon on the 27th of September, via Londonderry on the 28th, arrived at Father Point at 1 o'clock yesferday afternoon, from whence we have our usual summary additional to the news received by the

The City of Lendon and the National Company's steamer, the Queen, left Liverpool on the 26th ult.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE EAST-BANK AND THE PARIS.

The London Morning Post's "eity article" says:
"Advices from Paris state that frequent interviews are taking place between the representatives of various European Powers and the French Foreign Office relative to Eastern affairs, but more especially between the French Foreign Minister and the representatives of England and Russia." THE ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE representatives of England and Russia.

WAR REGARDED AS THE ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

The London Times, of the 26th September, in an editorial on

the Eastern question, says:

"The settlement of the Eastern question involves a grave
general European catastrophe. The question admits of no
pacific or diplomatic solution. It will have to be referred to the

GREAT BRITAIN. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND THE ATLANTIC TELE-

The Lord Mayor of Loudon had determined to en-ertain the promoters and the layers of the Atlastic Cable at a rand banquet at the Mansion House early in November. INTENDED HONORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL AGENTS IN LAY-

a Liverpoof on the 1st of October.

THE LANIBANDE EXTRADITION CASE.

It is shated that in the recent extradition case in Canada of a Frenchman named Lamirande, and which caused a great deal of excitement in Canada, Earl Carnarven, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had determined that the strictest investigation shall be made into the conduct of the Canadian authorities.

The infant daughter of Gen. Tom Thumb died from inflant mation of the brain at Norwich on the 28th of September.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Satterthwait's Circular of the evening of the 28th of September says: "There has not been quite so much activity during the past week in American securities as lately noticed."

THE IRON-CLAD SQUADRON.

The French iron-clad squadron had arrived at Biarta and was reviewed by the Emperor.

HEAVY FLOODS. Serious inundations in France continued, and it was feared that the waters had not reached their full hight. Telegraphic communication between the center and south of France was extremely difficult.

DEATH OF DE BOISSY.

The Marquis de Boissy is dend.

"NEW PRUSSIAN CITIZENS."

A royal patent is shortly to be issued by Prussia, suming pessession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and rankert. The King will salute the people of these States as

official provincial correspondence states that there is no of a conclusion of peace with Saxony until that coun-civen sure guarantees against the recurrence of those which at the outbreak of the recent war menaced both

AUSTRIA.

Baron Baumgarten has been relieved of his functions

as Governor of Galicia.

Count Rothrick has been appointed Governor of Bohemia.

Admiral Texethoof has been relieved of the command of

Austrian fleet to enter upon new duties.

TURKEY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.

THE QUESTION OF THE STATE CHURCH-POLITICAL GOSSIP-THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TIR-NATION-AL AT BRUSSELS-THE LATE EXPERIMENTS IN NAVAL GUNNERY-LORD BROUGHAM-THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS-THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

Among the many questions which these strange times will force us English to reconsider shortly, is that of the State Church. Many good Liberals-I hope I may reckon myself as one-believe that the absolute independence of their congregations, so far as pecuniary matters are conher ministers on the one hand, and the supremacy of the Sovereign and the law over the priesthood, even in matters

Sovereign and the law over the priesthood, even in matters purely ecclesiastical, on the other, are advantages for the sake of which we may put up with many anomalies. But if these are to be jeopardized, assuredly we had better be without the establishment, and it would really seem that a harge party in the Church are prepared to risk, are even desirous of foreing, a struggle with the courts for suppremacy, and to subject priests to pecuniary coercion, not, indeed, at the hands of their congregations, but of a worse taibunal for judging on such questions as orthodoxy. An example of this tendency is now before us.

Bishop Colense cannot be reached through the courts, which have refused to find him guilty of heresy. Accordingly Bishop Gray of Cape Town, who claims to be his primate, excommunicated him, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to whose hands have been intrusted immense funds by members of all shades of belief in our Church, takes upon itself to stop payment of the salaries of the Bishop and those missionary clergy in his diocese who prefer the judgment of the Privy Council to the fulminations of Dr. Gray. The last case of this stupid and short-sighted persecution is that of a Kev. W. Tonnesen, a clergyman whose offense consisted in having read prayers in a Zulu Church before a sermon by Bishop Colenso. The S. P. G. authorities have stopped his salary for this offense at once, without even paying the half year's salary to which he is undoubtedly entitled. Of I wonder whether you are reamy as much eater in these matters than we, as Mr. Goldwin Smith contends, in a fine passage of his late lecture on the civil war, "not only," he says, "the political and social equality, but the political and social union of the churches is almost complete, saving in the case of Roman Catholicism: and even a Roman Catholic priest is obliged to conform in some measure to the principles of a society intolerant of intolerance alone, and to take part in works of Christian benevolence with the clergy of other creeds. Under the influence of political and social union, ecclesiastical divisions are gradually giving way, Christian character is brought into the foreground, sectarian dogma is thrown into the background. The churches are gradually falling, but through their ruins appear again the lineaments of the universal Church. Intolerant orthodoxy still holds its groand in the heart of many Roman Catholics, Calvinists and Anglicans; but it is on the defensive, and its ramparts are tumbling down. In each sect there appears a liberal party, suspected by the narrowly orthodox, and tending to fusion with other churches."

down. In each sect there appears a liberal party, suspected by the narrowly orthodox, and tending to fusion with other churches."

The same process, he thinks, will go on here, and certainly we have a thoroughly-liberal broad Church party among us. But, alas, its members are bitterly hated and anothematized by our Celvanist and Low Church people, and deeply distrusted by the ritualists, but even if they could cast out the broad church he must indeed be a sangaine man who can see any signs of trace or mutual toleration between our ritualists and Preordites. Our State Church has, no doubt, absolutely ceased to be a persecuting church outside her own pale; but within it there is a fierce party, who would gladly sequestrate the goods and excommanicate the persons of their theological opionents. Among the High Church party, again, there is an important section who openly advocate the separation of Church and State. I fear it is for no better reason than that they may play any pranks they please with chasubles and the like holy millinery without the fear of privy council decisions before their cyes. Then, a large majority of nonconformists are vehement anti-establishment partisans, and in short, but that she has outlived many as stiff gales, one would say that this Colenso squall would probably founder "Old Mother Panther," as she has been disrespectfully called ever since Queen Anne's time.

All the "quidnanes" who are left in town have been full of speculation as to the gathering of the ex-Ministry, which was threatened at Rome this Winter. Profound political meaning was supposed to be hidden under this invasion of the Pope's remaining temporalities. Some wiseacres propounded that Lord John and his colleagues were about to press matters upon Plus IX. in the hope of thereby warning Louis Napoleon from Belgium, others that it was to be simply intended as a trumph of Whiggery at a loose end, rejoicing over the waste places of the Vatican when the Pope should pack up his tiara and other properties and depart with the l

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Official accounts from Candia, published in Alexandria, state that the news of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by Candilates is unaccurate. The Egyptians not expecting the commencement of hostilities, were temporarily separated from the Tarkish troops. Immediately on the arrival, however, of Ishmail Pasha, he succeeded in re-uniting the Egyptian troops with the Turkish troops with the loss of only 150 men.

The Paris Moniteur says that in Candia unfortunately blood has been shed, but the Insurrection has not progressed. The arrival of the Turkish Commissioner appears to have produced a favorable impression, and up to the present time all hopes have not been abandoned of the success of the mission with which he is intrusted. Servia has sent representatives to the Porte to insist on the executation of Forts Klengoornik and Elizabeth, near Orsowar.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION.

where the control of the control of

Social Science Congress at Manchester in the first week of October. The substance of his late speeches on such occasions has been very unfortunate. In the darkest time of your war he attacked the North vehemently, and the next year made an equally ill-timed and unjust onslaught on Trades' Unions. But the delivery is far worse than the matter. It is exceedingly painful to hear the mumbled sentences, and to witness the long pauses in which he quite loses the thread of his argument, and goes off when he rouses himself on quite another subject. It is time for him to cease from his labors, and has been so this six or eight years, but I fear there is no rest in him.

The Social Science Congress, by the way, is likely to prove specially interesting this year. Since their last meeting several of the new industrial partnerships, in which a share of profits in the shape of a bonus on work done is given to every person einployed, have succeeded admirably. Cropley & Co., limited (worsted), and Greening & Co. (iron-ware), have declared dividends of 15 per cent on the shares, and bonuses of 10 and 5 per cent to the work-people. Briggs & Co. (coal owners) have declared 12 per cent on shares, 10 per cent to shares, have declared 12 per cent to non-shareholding work-people. Their reports speak very encouragingly also of the peace which now reigns in the works. So the savants will have a big practical industrial fact under their noses to examine and speculate upon.

The Jamaica question will not let us rest, our negro, in

practical industrial fact under their noses to examine and speculate upon.

The Jamaica question will not let us rest, our negro, in fact, being as irrepressible as yours. For my part, I hope he may continue to be so on both sides of the Arlantic, antil he gets his full rights, neither more nor less—the rights, on the one hand, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (as he understands happiness, not as Mr. Carlyle and the rest understand it for him), while he behaves himself, and when he does not, just the same legal reminders in the shape of fine, imprisonment, or the like, which the law would administer to the rest of as in like case. The notable facts this week here have been, that Sir Samuel Baker has come out in The Trimes in favor of ex-dov. Eyre, and that some of the Jamaica Committee have started a "Jamaica Commercial Agency Company," with Lord A. Churchill for President. This has been done on the suggestion of a deputation from the "Agricultural and Commercial Association" at Black River, Jamaica, a Society which was established last year with a view to obtaining a better market for the produce of the colored people of the island.

Jamaica, a Society which was established last year with a view to obtaining a better market for the produce of the colored people of the island.

This deputation, consisting of Mr. Brydson, the Chairman, Mr. Plummer, and the Rev. S. Hoit, members of the Committee of the Society, have brought over a cargo of their produce, coffee, ginger, pimento, sagar and rum as a specimen, and are prepared to take up one-fifth of the share capital of the Company. The Company will take consignments of produce of all kinds direct from the negroes, and will execute all orders from them, delivering them thus from the plundering middle-men, in whose hands they have hitherto been. From all I hear I think the Jamaica blacks very likely to prove themselves capable of continuous and judicious industry, notwithstanding the contemptuous dicta of Sir S. Baher. Perhaps, however, that illustrious knight places this among the simple instincts of human nature, which he admits the negro to possess in common with the white man. Little Du Chailler has been putting in his oar, too, on the same side of the boat. For his part, he is convined that extinction is the only thing for the negro and all inferior races. The lacubrations of these travelers remaind one of the celebrated debate in the Senate immortalized by Mr. Bigelow:

"Fer all that, says Mangum."

Fer all that, says Mangum.
Twould be better to hang 'em
And so git rid on 'em soon,' says he.

I am glad to see that Sir J. P. Grant, the new Governor, has commenced well, by releasing Mr. Diven, the Editor of the County Union paper, who had been handed over by Gov. Eyre for trial by court-martial, and has been in

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINTON, Monday, Oct. 8, 1966, The following proclamation has just been issued:

The following proclamation has just been issued:

By the President of the United States,

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

A Proclamation of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been pleased to vonchasfe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar biessings. The civil war that has so recently been among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has cersed to excite clarar or apprehension. Intrusive postilence has been benignly initigated. Domestic tranquillity has improved, sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely releved. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroadsystem far into the interior recesses of the country; yielded quite abundantly: our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroadsystem far into the interior recesses of the country; while our commerce has resumed its customary activity on foreign seas. These great mational blessings demand a national acknowledgement. Now, therefore, I. Andr. w Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgiving, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever; those that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall. He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to his people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

PENNSYLVANIA. GEN. GRANT ON COPPERBRADS-HE URGES THE ELEC

TION OF GEN. GEARY.

A very prominent Pennsylvania politician, who called upon Gen. Grant to-day and had a conversation with him, states that the General was very frank in expressing his dislike to such Copperheads as Clymer, and was equally open in wishing Gen. Geary's election as Governor of Pennsylvania. He states that the General reiterates his former statement that any soldier who votes for a Copperhead, such as Heister Clymer, will disgrace him-

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA-GEARY'S ELEC-TION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribunc.

Great excitement prevails here, but the city is quieter than on Saturday. The Press office is strictly guarded by a strong police force, threats having been freely made against it. Fifteen thousand new voters have been registered in this city—the majority Republicans. Philadelphia will probably give 12,000 majority for Geary. Bets are freely offered on 25,000 for Geary in the State, with but few takers. All looks well.

ceini Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ERIS, Pa., Oct. 8,-An enthusiastic Union demonstration fook place here this evening. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, and speeches were made by eminent speakers.
The contest for Member of Congress in this District will be sharp and pretty close, but it is conceded that Scotield's election is certain. His impority will be about 2,000, it

INDIANA.

GEN. BUTLER'S TOUR-THE PROSPECT-UNION MEN DRIVEN AWAY, AND A REBEL PLAG RAISED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

Gen. Butler spoke this forenoon at Greensburg and at \*There are some apprehensions of riots at different places

to-morrow. The Ist, Hd, IVth and VIIth Districts fre still doubtful. The Republicans will probably carry the

IV:h and VIIth, and possibly the Hd. In Blackford County, Union men have been driven out, and the Rebel flag was raised there on Saturday last. The Democrats are largely colonizing Kentuckians.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN A. KANSON.

It was announced that the Hon. John A. Kanson would speak at Des Moines on the 3d of October. The Copperheads of that Congressional District, believing that Mr. Kasson would not tailty indoze the Republican platform and ticket, turned out strongly to hear him, and thereby put themselves in a position to hear more truth than assually falls to their lot in a public meeting.

Mr. Kasson recited triefly the diplomatic efforts that had been made to avert war, and the habors of Fresident Lincoln to arrest the shedding of blood and to put an end to destructive hittles. But all these efforts to procure peace failed; everything failed but war. After everything else failed the Reich were soligingated by force of arms. But I think I hear a Democratic triefle say: "I integrit you claimed it was not your object to subseque them?" True, but when everything else failed were determined to nevemptish it, and we did it. (Cheers, Notwithstanding the diplomacy of that patient, node pure

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other four as annual the same of as to be restored.

SPECH OF SENATOR WADE.

In an address to the same audisunce, Senator Wade said:
No tievernment except our own was ever grounded on moral principles. The Declaration of Independence asserted that all mere were free and copial. But whom the Constitution was founced a principle at was with this doctrine was admitted, and their structure fell, becarse it was not grounded upon principles of right. Georgia and Sauth Carolina were slaveholding States and they said. "We will never come into this Union unless we can have the slave trade, and our fathers delected to them, and compromised. It would have been better if our forefathers had told them to go to the devil in their own way. [Applause.] Our fathers had better have drawn their sword and settled the matter then. Compromises were decelfful, for the original difficulty would come up again. In 1830 the arrogance of the South increased to such an extent as to threaten the Union with distriction, and another compromise was made, which was that south below a certain line. Slavery should exist and not not the fit. But this did not settle the matter. That compromise reasons if the south to be settle the matter. That compromise account in the south of the menter. That compromise reasons. They complete to and Shavery should exist, and not north of it. But this settle the matter. That compromise rad on till 1505—who made it being called great statesmen! They our living now, to take hold of the difficulties that we have present day. But these compromises were preliminarie war, and it would have been better for our forefathers: ple with the difficulty early, and if war was to come, to made, for these difficulties could not be settled by charges.

inade, for these difficulties could not be settled by compromisses.

GEN. CARY IN PAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT.

Several of the Copperhead papers of Ohio having stated
that the eloquent orator, Gen. Cary, was opposed to the
Constitutional Amendment, that gentlement has sent the
following card to The Communit Garcette:

Second District of Outo, Cincinnation, S. Ive. Rev.,

Second District of Outo, Cincinnation, S. Ive. Rev.,

Having been frequently solicited to address my fellow chilene
during the present political caucass, it is due to myself and
friends that I define my position. A proper discharge of the
duties of any office has prevented my caucaging in public political discussions. Having no disposition to conscaling views or
create responsibility. I may however say that I am in favor of
the States by the present Conference. Its provisions are view
just and magnanimous. And further, that I have no sympathy
with and will never, under any circumstances, rots for any exididate, for any office, who opposed the Covernment in putting
down the Rebellion.

A SPECCH FROM VALLANDIGHAM.

didate, for any office, who opposed the Government in putting down the Rebellon.

A SPECH FROM VALLANDIGHAM.

On Thursday evening last, Vallandigham, made an address to the Democrats of Rossville, Batler County. He amounced that he was so much in favor of the original Constitution that he would not have the amountment abolishing Slavery in it because, because a volation of the fundamental principle of that instrument—on the ground of State rights. He made a bitter attack upon Mr. Lincoln for keeping such men as Seward. Hunter, Butler, Turchin and others in office. He supported the President's policy which was enunciated a year back (but no later), but thought it would have been for the good of the country if the Executive had agreed to the terms of the Sherman-Johnson compact. He objected to the word noval being used instead of patriotic; proclaimed himself a Democrat now and forever, even if the National Convention of the latter in 1898 was no larger than a county convention; and said he did not regret becomes

the Constitutional Amendment and the assertion that

KANSAS. AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribunc.

Leaveswerne, Monday, Oct. 8, 1886.
The canvass has opened warmly, the Republican and Union canditates for Congress stump together. Senator Pomeroy addressed a large meeting in Southern Kansas. This State is good for 10,000 majority.

MISSOURL.

AN ATTACK ON AN IRISH REPUBLICAN MERTING. St. Leuis, Monday, Oct. 8, 1806, A violent attempt was made to break up a meeting of Irishmen in Mozart Hall on Saturday meht. The meeting was called in the interest of the Radicals.

THE MARYLAND REGISTRY LAW-DECISION OF THE

THE MARYLAND REGISTRY LAW—DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

BALTIKORE, Oct. 8.—The question raised as to the applicability of the Registry law to the municipal election which takes place in this city on Wednesday, and, if applicable, whether those recently added to said registration by the registers of this year appointed to correct the list, can be considered as entitled to vote on Wednesday, said correction not yet being completed and still subject to final revision at the end of the month, is exciting much integers and many on mions leval and otherwise, have to final revision at the end of the month, is exerting many interest, and many opinions, legal and otherwise, have been rendered. The Attorney-General of the State, Alexander Randall, has now rendered an opinion sustaining the law, and maintaining that municipal elections must be controlled by it; that the old list can only be used on Wednesday, the new list not yet being completed. This will have an important bearing on the result.

WISCONSIN.

SPEECH OF MATT H. CARPENTER IN MILWAUKEE.

Mr. Carpenter, candidate for Congress opened the campaign in his District by a powerful speech on the 4th inst., in Music Hall in Milwankee.

Recently the President by his official action, has set his seal agon this doctrine. Under the Constitution the United States can interfere to put down domestic violence in a State only when called on by the Legislature of the State or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. At the time of the late disgraceful and marderous root in New Orleans, the President was brought face to face with this subject; for if Louisiana was to be considered a State in the Union, the President could interfere only when called on by the Legislature or the Governor. Yet it is well known that he not only did not wait for an application from the Governor, but actually set him aside, and communicated directly with the Atturney-General of the de facto State viovernment of Louisiana, authorizing him to call in Federal troops. This proceeding of the President, existent insquiring into its propriety in other respects shows that when called mon to act officially he

THE HON. W. H. HERNDON AND THE PRESIDENT.
The Hon. W. H. Herndon, for many years the law partner of Abraham Lincoln, made a speech recently at
Springfield, Ill., from the report of which we take the
following:

ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON.

The telegraph announced yesterday the death of Commodore Stockton, at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, at With this brief announcement the eventful history of a long life of public service was brought annals of the American Republic from the earliest days of its existence. Richard Stockton, the grandfather of Commodore Stockton, was a signer of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and one of the victims of the barbarous military prison system of the British during the war of the Revolu-

modere Stockton, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the victims of the barbarous military prison system of the British during the war of the Revolution.

Robert Field Stockton, the subject of the present notice, was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1796. When only 15 years old, and while yet a student in college, he entered the navy as midshipman. He became an aid to Commodore Rodgers on board the frigate President, and distinguishing himself for gallantry in several of the hard-fought battles of the war of 1812, and was promoted to a junior-lieutenancy in 1814. The next rear was that of the Algerine war, and Stockton having been sent to the Mediterranean in the Guerriere, was seon transferred to the Spitfire as first-lieutenant. His callant exploit of boarding an Algerine man-of-way with a boat's crew is one of the prominent incidents of this war. Having been transferred first to the Washington and then to the Erie in the Mediterranean fleet, he was in 1821 ordered to the United States in command of the latter. He was then ordered to proceed to the coast of Africa, with a view to aiding the Colonization Society in their efforts to establish their settloment, and succeeded in obtaining from the native chiefs in the vicinity of Cape Mesurado, the cession of a tract of land in this region, which was the original territory of the Republic of Liberia. While on his cruise on the coast of Africa, Lieut Stockton captured a number of slavers, as well as a Portugese and a French privateer. The capture of the two latter vessels led to a long course of litigation in the United States Courts as to the propriety of his action, resulting, however, in his justification. His vigorous and successful war on the African Sharer of the day. He was a series of brilliant successes, and the object of the expedition was fully accomplished. From 18:5 to 18:8 he was absent from the navy, taking an active part in the political movements of the day. He was played to perfecting and origing into notice certain theories i On Thursday evening last, Valiandicham made an address to the Democrats of Rossville, Buffer County. He announced that he was so much in favor of the original Constitution that he would not have the amendment abolishing Slavery in it because heregarded it as a violation of the lundamental principle of that instrument—on the ground of State rights. He made a bitter attack upon Mr. Lincoln for keeping such men as Seward. Hunter, Buffer, Turchin and others in office. He supported the President's policy which was enunciated a year back (but no lator), but thought it would have been for the good of the country if the Executive had agreed to the terms of the Sherman-Johnson compact. He objected to the world-porall' being used insiend of patriotic proclaimed himself a Democrat now and torseer, even if the National Convention of the latter in 1808 was no larger than a convention of the latter in 1808 was no larger than a convention of the latter in 1808 was no larger than a convention and said he did not regret be believed to be right. He said that Congress could not impeach the Bresident, and would not attempt to depose him. On this point Mr. V. used the following Language:

But no matter, let me warn all concented that this pretended impeachment this intended deposing of the President under the Constitution, and has precisely the same right to expressed the states senator from "ew", in 1831 has continued to the process the datuse of the differ on the end of this term March 4, 1869, that the members of the Senate or House or any other of the officers of Gorgerman have, and these men a util find a million hearts of oak and arms of steet to defend him in the enjoyment of that right. We want as no never-solved the war to the king. We have not the wife, and the kinfe to the kint."

The balance of the speech was devoted to an attack upon

THE RECENT GALES.

FEARFUL MARINE DISASTER

The Evening Star Foundered-Nearly 300 Lives Lost.

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Knapp, of the New-York and New-Orleans Mail Steam-ship Company's line of steamers left this port on the 29th ult. for New-Orleans with 250 passengers. A Savannah dispatch dated Oct. 8 says that the Evening Star foundered at sea, 180 miles east of Tybee, with 259 passengers and 50 crew. Five of the crew and Frank Gerrard, a passenger, were saved.

A second dispatch from Savannah says that the boat from the Evening Star arrived at Fernandina. It left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Captain Knapp, one lady and a child. The boat was capsized nine times. At the sixth time the Captain was lost. As the steamer Sylvan Shore left Fernandina a boat was reported to be coming in with the purser and engineer of the Evening Star.

Four boats left the steamer as she sunk. The other two are supposed to have been swamped. The schooner S. J. Waring, from New-York for Apilachicola, put in in distress, having thrown overboard part of her deck-load. The Waring, brought the Chiefe Engineer, the Purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, picked up at sea. We have no further particulars. The date of the disaster is not given. The following are the names of the cabin passengers:

Gen. H. C. Palfrey, lady, child and servant; Miss Palfrey and

Miss Sloo; Mrs. E. A. Van Siekle, Mrs. J. T. Mason, Frank R. Dennis, Mr. Haberow, Mr. Rockwell, John Touro, Mrs. John J. Adams, Mrs. W. H. Robbins, Miss Lily Parker, Miss Minnis Taylor, Miss Addie Norton, Miss Rosa Burns, Miss S. Ster-rett; Mrs. J. King, Mrs. G. T. Phibin, Miss Julia Munroe, Miss A. Clibband, A. Goette and wife, Mrs. S. F. Gordon, Mrs. Spangenberg and three servants; Alexander and Alfred Mrs. Spangenberg and three servants, Alexander and Amal Langlois, Mrs. Henry Newell and daughter, George Hillman and son, Miss Margarei Hillman, D. Pretto and wife, Mrs. Gillespie and daughter, James Gallier and wife, Mr. Ehenest Mr. Tapain and wife, Miss Tapain, O. Destorbuy and wife, Miss Destorbuy, Miss Eva Krepps, Miss Nellie Levere, Miss Mary Hudson, Mrs. Elodie Girard, Miss G. Ferney, Miss E. Durand, Mrs. J. Durnery, Miss J.M. Ster, Mrs. T. Masic, Miss T. Campana, T. Desormes, Miss T. Aorel, Miss Celline Cavot, Mr. and Mrs. Codpim, Mr. and Mrs. Caillant, Ch. Albaya and lady, Mrs. Chenup, S. Francis, Mrs. G. Thomas, Henry Smith, Miss Omatorse, V. Michel, Mrs. N. Frontier, H. Humboldt, Miss H. Jercenol, Mr. La Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Polydor, G. Hatrison, Miss Jane T. Moran, Miss Helen Pomeroy, J. H. Dupasseur, John T. Martin, Miss T. Clotain, Miss H. Renouf, Mrs. G. Reed, Miss T. Benidetti, Miss Laguement, Miss H. Straus, Miss J. Ponsonby, Heury T. Crocheron, Miss Belinda Meserole, Mrs. Severae, T. Coignard and S. Robert, Mr. Solo-mon Myers, Miss G. L. Conine, Mr. S. G. Fraser and aunt, Jona than Havens ank lady, C. C. Ackerman, S. Polglars, J. J. Hercoy, F. T. Fontanbleu, S. J. Depeirris, Herman Spader, Charles T. Low, G. T. White, J. M. Davidson, J. Monroe Pell, S. M. Barlow, Frank Dennison, T. Mery, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Vila, S. E. Smith, Harry H. Register, Martin T. Hall, Isaac Harper, James McGuire, Miss Caillant, Miss Laura de Montpierre, Miss Amelia Ferne, Miss Josephine de bonne Campada, Messrs, J. Mindbled, C. Fisher, J. C. Denvry, S. M. Parigot, T. Buvan, Mrs. N. Doyle, H. D. Hertness, John Perchal, S. Morenshelager, T. Eaquement, J. L. Strum, John Geiser, Ferd. H. Stutt, Harrison Quinan, James Bouffe, S. Ferne, George Sandal, John Harper, Jeremiah Franconia. Duvull, Leopold Schwerin, John J. Reed, Paul Julien, H. J. Ninage, Charles Puckdeschel and daughter, Joseph and Therese Ulrich, Mrs. S. Geiser and child, Mrs. N. Doyle, Miss Caroline Glanner, Miss Mary Lyman, Barbara and Julia Coria. Edward O'Brien and child, Franklin Smith, Harvey Crowther, and

A BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS AT SEA—NEARLY ALL HANDS SAVED.

FORT MONBOE, Va., Oct. 8.—The British steamer Queen Westeria foundered at sea on the 4th inst., during the recent storm, lat. 33° 3°, long. 70° 30′. The pusseagers and crew were picked up yesterday by the brig Pomfret from New-York. Thirty-five were transferred this morning to the steamer James Garay, from Wilmington for Baltismore, which arrived in Chesapeake Bay this afternoon.

Two lives were lost. The engineer deed from exposure, and the mate was washed overboard. The storm commonced on the 2d, and the steamer sprung aleak on the morning of the 3d.

A SPANISH BRIG DISABLED.

A SPANISH BRIG DISABLED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8—The Spanish brig Ronns
rom Matanzas for St. Johns, N. F., partly dismantled and

SAVANAR, Ga., Oct. 8.—The steamer Cambria from New-York left here yesterday for Mobile and returned to port to day with machinery disabled.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TENNESSEE.

Judge J. S. Brien (Copperhead), in the election of Representative to the Tennessee Legislature in the Nashville District, beat the Radical candidate, Dicky, by 1,329 votes. The number polled was 2,373. The election was held for the purpose of filling one of the vacancies caused by the expulsion of members from the contract of the contra the Legislature during the excitement attending the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE PICATURE IN PAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT.

New-OBLEANS, October 7, 1866.

Arrived, steamship Fung Shuey from New-York.

Sailed, steamship Gen. Meade for New-York.

The Picayuse does not deny the statement of giving its adhesion to the Constitutional Amendment, and this morning republishes that document.

KANSAS.

INDIANS IMPEDING TRAVEL TO MONTANA-PAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE—THE STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

Reports from Montana says that "the trains arrived

after a continuous series of battles with the Indians; the new bridger's road cut off was only about 500 miles, when it is over 800 miles; some of the roads were impassable, and the whole route is intested with Indians. We thought it an impossibility to get through, and had to fight our way through. We had plenty of game, such as buffale, bear, antelope, deer, pratric chickens and trout. Montana streams are full of the latter. There is no place between Fort Reno and Virginia where news can be sent. Did not meet a single man returning over the road. There will never be any more travel on that road until the Government takes care of the Indians. It is the shortest route. There is fire-wood, water and game, but the Indians wont let you use them.

The banking-house of E. H. Gruber & Co. has failed with liabilities of about \$250,000 and assets of \$75,000. It owes depositors \$95,000. There is much excitement, as the loss falls on the poorer class.

The grasshoppers have almost disappeared. The State Fair was a great success, as far as fruit, gampes and stock. after a continuous series of battles with the Indiane; the

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. IT IS COMPLETED TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribunc.
TOPEKA, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866 The United States Commission on Saturday last made an examination of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, to the 130th mile-post. The track is laid within three miles of Fort Riley. The road will be completed there in three or four days, and will reach Junetion City, 21 miles west of Riley, on the 15th inst.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Tonoxto, C. W., Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

The Court Assize which tries the Fenians opened today, Justice John Wilson presiding. The Judge's
charges were lengthy and interesting, commenting on the
feelings of Irishmen and Americans toward Great Britain.
Other cases were first disposed of, and it is thought that
the trial of the Feniaus will commence next Monday.

THE WELLAND CANAL. TORONTO, Oct. 8.—The interruption in the Welland Ca-